

[illegible]



from this district, no true. We see no reason at the present time usages long established common with a majority of our friends, shall use all the means in our power to bring him against the attack of faction.

And if a single objection to the man. Did they then exist in this District a popular feeling which required the sacrifice of Mr. Parris? If there was, the nomination of Mr. Littlefield was fair and regular one. If there was not, that nomination must have been in defiance of the wishes and desires of the people. That there was not such feeling, we peremptorily deny, and

We now pass to more palpable, direct and positive encroachments upon the expression of the will of the people; encroachments, which cannot be excused, under the mild appellation of error.

from this district, no true. We see no reason at the present time usages long established common with a majority of our friends, shall use all the means in our power to bring him against the attack of faction.







# POETRY.

From the Portland Transcript.

## THE PRICELESS GEM.

WRITTEN IN A LADY'S ALBUM.

There is a gem above all worth—  
Whose value none may tell—  
So beautiful its glow on earth,  
So potent is its spell.

It shines in heav'n, the choicest there  
Of all its lovely gems—  
The adorning of angelic fair—  
Their glorious diadems!

And thence to earth its lustre beams—  
In these exiles here—  
Yet no less prized the treasure seems,  
For all its ray reveres.

It clothes the suppliant soiled and rent  
In garb of snowy white,  
As though some pitying angel lent  
Her own fair robe of light.

It throws o'er all the rugged way  
Of dark, tempestuous life,  
A heaven-attempted, lovely ray,  
Calming each culture strife.

'Tis virtue! Oh that thou wert e'er,  
As gracefully as now,  
This heavenly jewel fondly wear,  
A signet on thy brow!

It robes thee in celestial light,  
And o'er the hearts of men  
Inspires a way of boundless might  
Thou may'st not wield in vain.

O keep it there! and let it not  
With worldly dross be hid;  
Where'er thy home—what'er thy lot,  
'Twill constant glory shed!

Portland.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### Recollections of the Revolution.

In the winter of 1777, when Lord Howe had possession of Philadelphia, the situation of the Americans who could not follow their beloved commander was truly distressing, subject to the every day insults of cruel and oppressive foes. Bound to pay obedience to laws predicated on the momentary power of a proud and vindictive commander, it can be better pictured than described. To obtain the common necessities of life, particularly flour, they had to go as far as Bristol, a distance of eighteen or twenty miles, and even this indulgence was not granted them, until a pass was procured from Lord Howe, as guards were placed along Vine street, extending from the Delaware to the Schuylkill, forming a complete barrier; beyond these through the woods, extending as far as Frankfort, were stationed the picket guards—thus rendering it, in a manner, impossible to reach the Bristol mills unless first obtaining a pass.

The Commander-in-Chief of the American forces was then encamped at the Valley Forge, suffering from cold, hunger, and the inclemency of the season. The British rolled in plenty, and spent their days in feasting, their nights in halls, riots and dissipation; thus resting in supposed security, while the American chieftain was planning a mode for their final extirpation. A poor woman with six small children, whose husband was at the Valley Forge, had made frequent application for a pass. Engagements rendered it impossible for her cruel tormentors to give her one. Rendered desperate from disappointment, and the cries of her children she started alone without a pass, and by good luck eluded the guards and reached Bristol.

It will be remembered by many now living that six brothers by the name of Doole or Dowell, about this time committed many acts of heroic bravery, but more in the character of marauders than soldiers. They were men full six feet high, stout and active; a fearless intrepidity characterized their deeds in a way peculiar to themselves; and they always succeeded making their escape. A marked partiality to the Americans rendered them obnoxious to the British, and always welcome to the former, to whom they conveyed what information they could glean in their adventures.

Our adventurous female, having procured her flour in a pillow-case, holding about twenty pounds, was returning with a light heart to her anxious and lonely babes. She had passed the picket guards at Frankfort, and was just entering a wood a little side, when a tall, stout man stepped from behind a tree, and putting a letter in her hand requested her to read it. She grasped with eager joy the letter bearing the characters of her husband's hand writing. After a pause he said,

"Your husband is well, madam, and requested me to say that in a short time he will be with you; money is a scarce article amongst us—I mean among them; but on account of your husband's partiality to the cause of liberty, I am willing to become his banker."

So saying he handed her a purse of money—

"My means, madam, are adequate, or I would not be thus lavish," seeing she was about to refuse it.

"You said, sir, my husband would see me shortly, how do you know that which seems so impossible and how did you know me who never—"

"Hush, madam, we are now approaching the British guard; suffice it to say, the American Commander has that in his head which, like an Earthquake, will shake the whole American continent, and expunge these miscreants; but hark—"

So saying he departed. She gave one look, but vacancy filled the spot where he stood.

With slow and cautious steps she approached Vine street. Already hopes sprung into her heart, already her fire burned beneath her bread, when the awful word half-struck terror to her soul. She started, and found herself in the custody of a British sentinel!

"Your pass woman,"  
"I have none, sir, my children—"

"Damn the rebel crew, why do you bread enemies to your King—let them starve—this flour is mine—off woman and die with your babes."

A groan was her only answer. The ruffian was departing, when the former messenger appeared—his whole demeanor was changed—humble simplicity marked his gait—he approached the guard with a seeming fearfulness, and begged him in a suppliant voice to give the poor woman her flour.

"Fool, idiot," exclaimed the guard, "who are you; see yonder guard-house? if you interfere here, you shall soon be its inmate."

"May be so, sir—but won't you give the poor woman the means of supporting her little family one week longer; recollect the distance she has walked, the weight of the bag and recollect—"

"Hell and fury, sirrah; why bid me recollect? you plead in vain—begone, or I'll seize you as a spy."

"You won't give this poor woman her flour?"

"No."

"Then by my country's faith, and hopes of freedom, you shall," with a powerful arm, he seized the guard by the throat and hurled him to the ground.

"Run, madam, run, see, the guard-house is alive, seize your flour, pass Vine street and you are safe."

'Twas done. The guard made an attempt to rise, when the stranger drew a pistol and shot him dead. The report of the pistol immediately alarmed a whole line of guards; the unfortunate man gazed around him with a fearless intrepidity. There was but one way to escape, and that was through the wood. Seizing the dead man's musket he started like a deer pursued by hounds.

"Shoot him down—down with him," was echoed from one line to another. The desperado was lost in the wood, and a general search commenced; the object of their pursuit in the meantime, flew like lightning, the main guard was left behind; but the whole picket line would soon be alarmed—one course alone presented itself and that was to mount his horse, which was concealed among the bushes, and gallop down to the Delaware; a boat was always ready there for him. The thought was no sooner suggested than it was put in execution. He mounted his horse, and, eluding the alarmed guards, had nearly reached the Delaware.

Here he found himself headed, his boat taken possession of, and himself hemmed in by at least fifty exasperated soldiers—one sprang from behind a tree, and demanded his immediate surrender.

"It is useless to prevaricate, rebel, you are now our prisoner, and your boat which before excited suspicion, is now in our possession."

"Son of a slave—slave to a King how dare you address a freeman—surrender yourself—"

Doane never surrendered himself to any man, far less to a blinded patrolman—away or you die," and he attempted to pass. The guard levelled his gun; but himself was levelled to his native dust: the ball of Doane's pistol had been swifter than his own. His cause was now truly desperate; behind him was the whole line of guards—on the north of him the Frankfort pickets, and on the left the city of Philadelphia filled with British troops.

One, and only way presented itself, and that was to cross the river. He knew his horse; he plunged in; a shout succeeded it, and ere he reached half the distance twenty armed boats were in swift pursuit. His noble horse dashed through the Delaware, his master spurred him on with double interest while balls whistled around him. The tide was running down and when he reached the Jersey shore he found himself immediately opposite the old slip at Market street. On reaching the shore he turned round, took out a pistol and with a steady and determined aim, fired at the first boat—a man fell over the side, and sank to rise no more. He then disappeared in the wood.

The angry, harassed and disappointed pursuers gave one look, one curse, and returned to the Pennsylvania shore, fully believing that if he was not the devil, he was at least one of his principal agents.

The exploits of these men were so frequently of a like nature, that the expressions made use of by the disappointed pursuers towards this one are by no means to be censured—personal danger appeared to be no part of their character—plunder, but only from the British seemed their sole aim, with an ambition, however futile of creating in the minds of their enemies this belief. At one time they were in Philadelphia, dressed in the British costume—at another time they were relieving the distresses of their friends at the Valley Forge.

**Commissioners' Notice.**  
THE undersigned hereby give notice that they have been appointed by the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors to the estate of Daniel W. Ellis, late of Fryeburg, in said county, deceased, represented insolvent, that six months are allowed by law to the several creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that they will be in session for the purpose of attending to the duties aforesaid, on Saturday, the twenty-eighth day of September next; and on Wednesday, the fifth day of October next, at the dwelling house of Thomas W. O'Brien, in said Fryeburg, from ten o'clock, A. M. until five o'clock, P. M. on each of said days.

DAVID HAMMONS,  
THOMAS W. O'BRIEN  
3w2

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DAVID HAMMONS,  
THOMAS W. O'BRIEN  
3w2

## Paris Hill High School

Mr. A. F. Drinkwater, a recent graduate of Waterbury College, is expected to commence a High School in this Village on Monday the 31st inst. Instructions will be given in the various branches of English study, and in the Languages usually taught in such schools. Inquire of S. NORRIS, and Dec. J. B. THAYER. Paris, Aug. 21, 1840.

To the Honorable County Commissioners for the County of Oxford:

WE, the undersigned Petitioners, would represent to your honors that the road now travelled from Andover line through Andover North Surplus and County of Oxford, is unsafe and in need of repair. We would request your honors that you would assess a tax on Andover N. Surplus and Letter C. Surplus, sufficient to make said road safe and convenient for carriages and other vehicles—as in duty bound will ever pray. JAMES F. BRAGG Jr. & 9 others. June 8, 1840.

## STATE OF MAINE.

Oxford, ss.—Court of County Commissioners, June Term, 1840—

ON the foregoing Petition, Ordered, That the petitioners give notice thereof by causing an attested copy of this Petition, and order of Court thereon, to be published three weeks successively in the Eastern Argus, printed at Portland, and in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, in the County of Oxford, the last publication to be at least thirty days before the next Term of this Court, to be held at Paris, aforesaid, on the last Tuesday of October next, that all persons interested in said road, do then appear, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said Petition should not be granted.

Attest—J. G. COLE, Clerk.  
Attest—J. G. COLE, Clerk.

**NOTICE.**  
I HEREBY certify and give public notice, that my wife, ELMINA HOLLAND, has left my house, bed and board in a clandestine manner, without my knowledge or consent; and I hereby forbid all persons harboring or trusting her on my account, as I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

SAM'L HOLLAND.  
Dixfield, August 7, 1840. 3w2

## NEW STORE.

THE subscribers having taken the Store formerly occupied by JAMES LORREY, at South Paris, near the Inn of Anthony Bennett Esq., are now ready to accommodate their customers as feel disposed to patronize them on the most liberal terms. Their goods consist of an entire new stock, and comprise a general assortment, amongst which may be found,

A SUPERIOR LOT OF  
BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES, BUCKSKINS, SATINETTS, Etc. Etc.  
Also, a large & carefully selected assortment of CALICOES, COPPER PLATES, and GOLD CANNIBERS.

Silk Velvets, Fig'd & plain Satins, Gro de Swiss & Gro de Alp silks for dresses, Saranets, Synchaws and Dressing Silks, Bombazines, fig'd satin, Cambrics, &c. Hdk. Tongee, Bandannas, and Flng Hdkfs.

Ladies Silk GLOVES.  
Ladies White Lace Do.  
Gents and Ladies Kid Do.  
Ital. Sew'g Silks and Twist.

Laces, Lace Footings, Edging and Quillings  
Cap and Bonnet Ribbons,  
Super. Irish Linens, Brown Linens and Selvins,  
Cambrics, Cambric Muslins and Bishops Lawns.

Sheeting and Shirting Bleached and Unbleached,  
Ducks, and Drillings, Corded Jeans for summer wear, Worsted,  
Hats and Caps, Ladies Kid Slippers and walking Shoes.

Also a general assortment of W. I. GOODS, GROCERIES & HARD WARE together with other articles too numerous to particularize, all which will be sold low for cash or country produce.

Harnesses and Trunks kept constantly on hand. The Harness business will be carried on as heretofore, and all who wish for a first rate article at a fair price will do well to call and examine for themselves.

D. S. HUBBARD,  
J. T. CLARK,  
South Paris April 24, 1840.

## SECURITIES LOST.

LOST by the subscriber, on or about the first of June last, three Notes of hand, given for the sum of two hundred and sixteen dollars and sixty-seven cents each, and signed by Nosh Molton and Lot Molton, dated the twenty-first day of November, A. D. 1838, payable to the subscriber, or order, in one, two, and three years moneys, and are the same notes described in a mortgage Lot, to the subscriber, containing the fee and description of the farm on which John Molton now lives and resides; on that note, which first became due, was an endorsement of two hundred dollars, dated January 3d, 1840. All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing said notes, or either of them, as they are the exclusive property of the subscriber; and whoever will receive or take said notes to me, shall be suitably rewarded for their trouble.

OTIS CONANT.  
East Dixfield, July 15, 1840. 1f 50

## HEBRON ACADEMY.

THE Fall Term of HEBRON ACADEMY will commence, Providence permitting, on the 15th day of August next, under the care of the former Instructors, Mr. OTHAS SMITH, JR.; and we hope to be cheered by the attendance of youths of both sexes, who are desirous to improve their minds in useful Science.

JOHN TRIPP, Sec'y.  
July 31, 1840.

## Commissioners' Notice.

THE subscribers, having been appointed, by the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors to the estate of Almoned insolvent, give notice that six months are allowed by law to the several creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that we will attend to that service at the dwelling house of Jona. Houghton, in said Waterford, on the first Saturday of September, and November next, from one till five o'clock, P. M., on each of said days.

JONA. HOUGHTON,  
CALVIN WHITCOMB, Com'rs.  
Waterford, July 18, 1840. 3w2

## WANTED!

10,000 lbs. WOOL!  
FOR WHICH CASH WILL BE PAID.

THE subscribers will purchase 10,000 pounds clean fleece

WOOL,  
and pay CASH, at the highest market price, if delivered soon, at their Store, No. 3, (Morton's Building,) Congress Street, Portland, BUTTERFIELD & WASHBURN.  
Portland, June 13, 1840. 1f 41

## ON THE SMALL POX.

To the Citizens of Boston & State of Massachusetts.

SMALL POX is a complaint more attendant on childhood than at any other time of life the human species, however, is subject to it at any period of existence. The cause of this disease does really consist in a portion of the worst kind of humors having become mixed with the circulation of the blood, producing fever, heat, heaviness, weakness, and pains all over the body, because the circulation is impeded, and its natural course disordered by the bad humors. This is the first period.

The blood, in this case, as well as in all other appearance of disease, fights against these impurities, and carries them to the capillary vessels in order to cause an eruption and thus to throw out these humors. This is the second period.

The skin is covered with pustules (matters pimples) in more or less quantity according to the previous healthy or unhealthy condition of the body. After these pustules come out, the fever subsides, and in about ten, or twelve days dry off and fall into dust. This is the third period.

The Small Pox is deadly or mild, according to the malignity of the contagion or the bad nature of the humors of the patient; if he is weakly before, and his humors in a corrupt state, he is liable to the attack; for, the blood being weighed down by the previous corrupt state of the humors, has not the power to resist the disease—and in this case the result must, therefore, be mortal, provided no preventive course has been employed; for the third period cannot take place in consequence of the blood not having the power to throw the humors out, so as to form pustules.

**The Preventive Course.**  
When the contagion has spread in the City or County, the sooner every one commences purging his body by purgation, the better; and should any of the above symptoms present themselves just take the Brandreth's Pills every twelve hours, so as to produce powerful evacuations, supposing that the fever arose not from the Small Pox, but from any other cause, the disease, no matter how called, and the object in view as to health will be the same. At the second period, and while the humors continue, even if the various eruption takes place, the Pills must be continued so as to produce good evacuations daily.

The course will not only insure the life of the patient, but will also prevent any scars from being made, or any internal obstructions or settling of the humors. By this means the crisis takes place, and whether the humors be slightly corrupted or strongly depraved, the life of the patient is equally free from danger. And in case of any new attack of humors, or any accident from cold or otherwise, the purgation must be repeated in the interval of the drying of the pimples.

By thus evacuating the corrosive severity of the humors which produce boils in the skin and cause such excessive itching, the eruption will leave no marks upon the skin, and the patient cured by this practice will not be exposed to the different inconveniences which are so often the consequences of this disease.

If the principle of purgation were but well understood no one would be afraid of the Small Pox any more than of a common cold. There would be no inoculation or vaccination either; people would be too wise then, they would know that all the evils which would be remedied EFFECTUALLY and without danger, by simply evacuating the bowels thus purging the blood until the disease was cured. Three or four days of this practice, how many weeks, months, nay, perhaps years, of sickness might it not prevent! Fathers and mothers of families, reflect, if you expose your children to yourselves and your dear children to reflect upon these things and be advised in time. Should vaccination be decided upon, let the body be put in a healthy state previously, by the use of the Pills. But for my part I do not think much is gained by vaccination, however, let the advice above be taken, and no danger can result from it or inoculation or the genuine Small Pox. All will be well if purgation be resorted to so as to produce a regeneration of the humors.

Your obedient servant,  
B. BRANDRETH, M. D.

N. B. Be careful and never purchase Pills of a Druggist professing to be Brandreth's Pills, under so circumstances; it is any one of the class make an Agent. My own established Agents have invariably an EXCHANGE Certificate, signed "B. Brandreth, M. D." in my own hand writing.

This certificate is renewed yearly, and when ever twelve months old it no longer guarantees the genuineness of the medicine. It would be well, therefore, for purchasers to carefully examine the Certificate. The seal is not wax, but embossed on the paper with a steel seal.

If the genuine medicine is obtained there is no doubt of its giving perfect relief, and if all who want it are careful to go by the above directions there is but little danger but they will obtain it.

Sub Agents in Maine will hereafter receive their supplies from the New England Office.

19 HANOVER STREET  
THE ONLY OFFICE IN BOSTON FOR DR. BFN. JAMIN BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS.

Or of MR JOHN O. LANGLEY, Agent for the State of Maine.

The following are the ONLY Agents in Oxford County furnished with the Genuine Pills. Buy of them and avoid deception.

Paris—CROCKER & SHAW.  
So. Paris—A. Hall, Jr.  
North Paris—Ebenzer Drake,  
Dixfield—A. F. Cole.  
Barnford—O. G. Holster.  
Dixfield—N. & C. Stanley,  
Jay—Joel Paine.  
Dixfield—J. K. Kimball.  
Lecemort—Barton & Walker.  
N. Kimball & Morrison.  
Woodstock—Welcome Kinsey.  
Grayford—Hall & Haines.  
Greenwood—Welcome Kinsey.  
Albany—Loring & Kinsey.  
Turner—Philo Clark.  
Norway—Johann Goodnow.  
Loell—James Walker.  
Waterford—Noyes & Noble.  
S. R. L. Gerry.  
Sweden—Benjamin Nevers.  
Fryeburg—H. C. Russell.  
Porter—John Higgins.  
Hiram—J. H. Waterfield.  
Canton Mills—J. M. Deaton.  
Oxford—Charles Durck.

B. BRANDRETH, M. D.  
241 Broadway, N. Y.  
Sole proprietor of Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills.  
copy 27

**NOTICE.**—Come into the enclosure of the subscriber, on Saturday, the 27th of June, five SHEEP under side of the right ear, and square crop on the left and take them away.

LEVI BROWN,  
JOHN C. GERRY,  
ELLI LONGLEY, Overseers of the Poor.  
Waterford, August 6, 1840. 1f 32

## BETHEL ACADEMY.

THE Fall Term of Bethel Academy will commence on the second Wednesday of September next, and continue ten or eleven weeks under the care and direction of Mr. CALVIN CHAPMAN, a Graduate of Bowdoin College.

WILLIAM FRYE, Secretary.  
Bethel, July 30, 1840. 1f 51

**HENRY E. PRENTISS,**  
Attorney & Counsellor at Law,  
BANGOR, MAINE.

BLANKS  
For sale at this Office.

## NOTICE!

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of CROCKER & SHAW,

are requested to make payment to E. C. Shaw, at the old stand, on or before the fifteenth of September next, or their demands will positively be left with an Attorney for collection, and "no mistake."

THOS. CROCKER,  
E. C. SHAW.  
Paris, Aug. 17, 1840. 3w1

## Notice of Foreclosure.

WHEREAS Benjamin Storor, of Mexico, in the County of Oxford, State of Maine, did, on the twentieth day of November, 1837, execute to Erastus W. Wheeler, in said county, a mortgage deed of a certain piece of land, situated in said Mexico, and being numbered thirteen, in the 5th Range of lots in said Mexico; which deed is recorded in the Oxford Registry of said mortgage has been broken by said Storor, the said Erastus W. Wheeler, now claim to foreclose the same.

ERASTUS W. WHEELER.  
August 13, 1840. 3w1

**TREASURY OFFICE.**  
August 29, 1840.  
NOTICE is hereby given, that the Annual Statement of the several Towns and Cities in this State, for the year 1840, together with the Roll of Accounts for rations to the Militia, &c. will be paid at the adjourned Session of the Legislature in September, upon application at this office.

D. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.  
The publishers of newspapers in this State, are requested to insert the foregoing, and send their bill to this office for payment.

D. WILLIAMS, Treas'r.

**LUTHER WHITING.**  
late of Hartford, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

WILSON DEARDORN.  
Hartford, August 3, 1840. 3w1

**COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.—Peru.**  
NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors and owners of lands in the town of Peru, County of Oxford, State of Maine, that the same are taxed for the year 1840, for county and town taxes, and also for delinquent highway tax for the year 1839, committed to me by the Assessors said town to collect, in the sums following, that the same remain unpaid in the bills as follows:

| Names of Non-residents, known or unknown. | No. of lot. | No. acres. | Value. | Tax. | Delinquent Highway Tax for 1839. |
|---|-------------|------------|--------|------|----------------------------------|
| Peck's Grant.                             |             |            |        |      |                                  |
| T. Moore,                                 | 26          | 100        | 140    | 2 66 |                                  |
| Holman,                                   | 26          | 100        | 100    | 1 50 |                                  |
| Lunt's Lower Tract.                       |             |            |        |      |                                  |
| Geo. W. Lunt,                             | 4           | 2          | 50     | 52   | 98                               |
| do. one half of the Island,               | 15          | 75         | 1 42   |      |                                  |
| do.                                       | 4           | 100        | 65     | 1 23 |                                  |
| do.                                       | 1           | 6          | 67     | 40   | 76                               |
| do.                                       | 1           | 6          | 67     | 40   | 76                               |